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THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY CLEMENTINA RIND.

All Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inſerted for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Time after; long ones in Proportion.——PRINTING WORK, of every Kind, executed with Care and Diſpatch.

THE generous ſupport which the printer of this paper has received from the public, ſince the deceaſe of her late huſband, induces her once more to return the warmeſt acknowledgments, as well for [illegible] as the kind promiſes of many individuals to [illegible] their kindneſs towards her; and it is with infinite ſatisfaction ſhe can aſſure her cuſtomers that ſhe ſhall ſhortly, ſhould Providence be pleaſed to reſtore her health, be enabled to conduct her buſineſs with more eaſe and extenſion than her moſt ſanguine expectations originally dictated.

The known emoluments ariſing from a free exerciſe of the preſs, in all matters which ſerve not the ends of corruption and malevolence, and the numerous other advantages derived from a well conducted newſpaper, are ſo apparent, that it requires no comment, or expoſtulation, particularly to enlarge or ſet them forth. To revive, at all times in her power, the ſpirit of this paper, by a due obſervance of material intelligence, and a proper attention to all pieces with which ſhe may be favoured from any of her correſpondents, which, if they exceed not the bounds of her gazette, and are fraught with either a decent or moral tendency, ſhall have their proper arrangement.

The printer would by no means be underſtood to boaſt a *ſuperiority* in the conduct of a vehicle of this nature; ſhe only advances, that it ſhall be her particular endeavour to amuſe and inſtruct, and, at the ſame time, her firm determination, ever to preſerve the *dignity* of her paper.

Nor will ſhe preſume to urge that this gazette will be always exempt, or free, from ſmall, or typographical errors, it being utterly impoſſible for the niceſt eye, at all times, to diſtinguiſh, or perceive, faults of that nature, owing chiefly to the extreme hurry in which we are generally involved.

A general correſpondence with all the printers on this continent, as alſo with many of the printers, and others with whom it is convenient to carry on a correſpondence of this ſort, in many of the principal towns and cities of Great Britain, is eſtabliſhed, which will of courſe be materially intereſting and uſeful to us, by affording means to ſupply our readers with the lateſt intelligence from thoſe different quarters.

But while we are thus deſcanting upon the benefits reſulting from a paper conducted on ſuch a plan as we have mentioned, it may not be amiſs, or unkindly taken, ſhould we now drop a hint or two with reſpect to the means which alone can prolong its exiſtence:-----To every perſon, then, but more eſpecially to every cuſtomer, it muſt evidently appear, that they are ſerved at a very great expence, which cannot be defrayed without punctual remittances from the ſubſcribers yearly; nor would the caſh, due for advertiſements at different periods, and for other kinds of printing work, be unacceptable, were it to accompany the gazette money; and which we muſt earneſtly hope will be a material conſideration with our kind benefactors. This would enable her to proceed with ſpirit, and at the ſame time to lay ſomething by for the ſupport of her children at a future day; and ſhe will not deny, that, under thoſe circumſtances, it will be pretty conſiderable.

The printer muſt now, too, beg leave to obſerve, that this week compleats the firſt year ſince ſhe has had the management of an office; and ſhould it not be convenient for thoſe of her ſubſcribers who live remote from Williamſburg to ſend their ſubſcription money ſo ſoon as they could wiſh, they will pleaſe to convey it by ſome merchant, or other perſon, who would readily, ſhe is perſuaded, do that kindneſs for her, when they attend the enſuing October general court.

Having nothing farther to add, and fearing that I have already been too troubleſome, I ſhall conclude the public's moſt grateful, and much obliged, humble ſervant,

Auguſt 18, 1774. CLEMENTINA RIND.

To general GAGE.

SIR,

THE inhabitants of Maſſachuſetts Bay had nothing to fear from your appointment to the government of their province, after the adminiſtrations of Bernard and Hutchinſon. They had nothing to hope from your marriage, and the birth of your children in America, after witneſſing the treachery of your immediate predeceſſor, who was a native of Boſton. They hoped for a reſpite from their grievances only from your want of abilities and ill temper. If, in the laſt of thoſe qualities, you have diſappointed them, they have reaſon to rejoice that in the former you have far exceeded their expectations.

I ſhall not aſk your excellency whether you enquired into the *legality* of thoſe acts of parliament you came over to enforce before you accepted of your new commiſſion.

I ſhall take it for granted that you are a papiſt in politics, and that the will of your ſovereign is the *only* line of your duty. Remember, ſir, before we proceed any further, that political and natural juſtice are the ſame. Heaven itſelf cannot ſanctify a violation of the laws of political equity. A common highwayman is a white-robed ſaint, compared with the pageant of royalty, who perpetrates a robbery upon the property and liberty of a whole province.

One of the firſt acts of your adminiſtration was to publiſh a proclamation, prohibiting a ſubſcription to a non-conſumption agreement of Britiſh goods till the late unjuſt acts of parliament were repealed. The Americans were ſtruck with horror at this well known enſign of arbitrary power; and even your friends, who had attempted to perſuade us that a non-importation of Britiſh goods would not affect the manufacturers of Britain, bluſhed at your folly, when you declared that the *ſolemn league and covenant* would be hurtful to "the commercial intereſts of Great Britain." They looked upon *union* in ſentiment in the enemies to be neceſſary to defeat the deſigns of the friends of America, and they refuſed to praiſe the candour you ſhewed, at the expence of your underſtanding.

Your proclamation of pardon to the deſerters from the regiments lately arrived from Britain and Ireland confirmed the agreeable tidings that the remains of Britiſh and Iriſh virtue were to be found among common ſoldiers. The officers under your command, in every part of America, received the news with very different emotions. They were aſhamed of your generalſhip, and many of them were obliged to beg forgiveneſs of public companies for charging the report of the deſertion of the ſoldiers upon a ſpirit of faction and falſhood in Boſton.

But what ſhall I ſay to your laſt proclamation for encouraging virtue and religion? Your fawning addreſſers are ſurely inexcuſable for not celebrating your piety, as well as your abilities. Yes, you were *new born* in the temple of St. James's, and his majeſty was the inſtrument of your converſion. Your officers were ſo little accuſtomed to the ſtrains of your pious edict in a camp that they declared it a burleſque upon your excellency, till they read at the bottom of it the inſignia of your name. Permit me only to remind you that the puritans in New England require other proofs of the authenticity of your religion than fire and ſword. Withdraw your troops and ſhips of war, and truſt to the ſilent operation of the more gentle, but not leſs powerful, weapons of truth. Do not confound the laws of God and man. The religion of the Americans conſiſts in believing that it is impious to obey ſuch laws as are contrary to the eternal laws of juſtice. Unleſs you adopt more pacific meaſures to inculcate piety and virtue in your government, you will ſoon have reaſon to complain with the prophet of old: "Who hath believed my report, and to whom is the arm of the miniſtry revealed?"

We have been told that you conſider the oppoſition to the Britiſh parliament in America as fomented only by three or four factious men in Boſton. This, ſir, is the Shiboleth at St. James's. But you ought to know better, after reading the reſolves of every province, city, town, and county, on the continent. There are no ſuch reſervoirs of public virtue in America as there are of corruption in Britain. We are all alike *charged* with the fire of patriotiſm, where it has not been conveyed off by a contract with commiſſioners, officers, aſpiring clergymen, and other baſe-metal coiners. You learned your catechiſm in a ſchool where patriotiſm is ſtruck off from the catalogue of political virtues. But beware how you yield to this alteration in the articles of our conſtitution. There is a gradation in infidelity as well as in practice; and the ſame man who is now taught to believe that there is no virtue in ſerving or loving his country may be taught to believe that there is no virtue in ſerving or loving his king. Should this barrier of loyalty be broken down, be aſſured, ſir, that guards will in a little time become uſeleſs appendages of courts and head quarters.

I ſhall conclude by calling upon you in the name of a loyal country to renounce your commiſſion. You are diſgracing our ſovereign by your lawleſs acts of power. I conjure you by the ſufferings of the town of Boſton, by the reſentment of the whole province, by the accumulating rage of the whole continent, by the diſtreſſes which await the poor people in Great Britain from a general non-importation agreement throughout the colonies, by the danger of a rupture between the two countries, and by all the calamities of a civil war, to renounce your commiſſion. You may redeem the peace and happineſs of your family by ſuch a ſtep, but you can gain nothing by the moſt ſtrict compliance with your inſtructions, or the moſt arbitrary exertions of a paſſionate temper; for after all you have done, or can do, your ſervices will partake of the feebleneſs of your underſtanding, and will be loſt in the remembrance of the ſervices of Bernard and Hutchinſon.

JUNIUS AMERICANUS.

To the GOVERNOR of MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

May it pleaſe your excellency,

YOUR proclamation of the 29th ult. which you thought fit to iſſue, "in tenderneſs to the inhabitants of this province, and to the end that none, who may hereafter engage in ſuch dangerous combinations, may plead, in excuſe of their conduct, *that they were ignorant of the crime* in which they were involving themſelves," I have carefully peruſed again and again; and if it were fact that the non-importation and non-conſumption agreements, which the ſeveral towns in this province are coming into with ſo great celerity and chearfulneſs, were *unlawful*, and their ſubſcribing the ſame an *unwarrantable, hoſtile, and traiterous combination, contrary to their allegiance due to the king, and deſtructive of the lawful authority of the Britiſh parliament, and of the peace, good order, and ſafety, of the community, of high criminality and dangerous conſequences to themſelves,** all muſt acknowledge, in this caſe, that you have acted the part of a very tender, benevolent, and faithful governor, in cautioning, &c. the people againſt entering into ſuch agreements; but I beg leave to acquaint your excellency that I am not yet convinced that theſe agreements of non-importation and non-conſumption referred to are unlawful and criminal in any degree, or in the leaſt contrary to our allegiance to the king; and I perſuade myſelf, that if your excellency, or any other perſon that is a friend to the Britiſh conſtitution of government, Engliſh liberty, the venerable rules of juſtice, the ſacred faith of the king, &c. will condeſcend coolly to conſider the following facts, the ſame will, and muſt, be of my opinion, viz.

It is fact that our forefathers, who firſt came into New England, fled hither from the oppreſſion and perſecution of the tyrannic Stuart race.

It is fact that when they arrived here they found this land inhabited by divers nations of aboriginal natives, who were the proprietors and lords of the country.

It is fact that they purchaſed both the ſoil and the dominion, or ſovereignty, of the country of the natives, and were at the ſole coſt (without any help from the crown or mother ſtate) in their ſettlement here, and defence of their purchaſed country, and juriſdiction in all the Indian wars of long continuance.

It is fact that the ſeveral colonies were incorporated into particular diſtinct ſtates, and became diſtinct branches of the Britiſh empire, by a ſacred compact betwixt the king of Great Britain and the ſeveral colonies, expreſſed in their reſpective charters; in which the king engages his faith to protect us in the enjoyment of all the privileges of his good ſubjects inhabiting Great Britain, and we engage our allegiance to him as our faithful ſovereign.

It is fact that it is a privilege of the inhabitants of Great Britain to tax themſelves for the ſupport of government, and to be exempt from all taxation to be impoſed on them, by any other ſtate or perſons whatſoever, without their own conſent; and it is fact that the ſame privilege is engaged to the coloniſts by the king, in his ſacred compacts.

It is fact that in an empire conſiſting of divers diſtinct ſtates, united to one political head by a diſtinct compact between the ſaid head and each ſtate, each ſtate muſt have its particular *magna charta* conſtitution, or eſſential form; from whence it follows as true in fact 1. that all theſe ſeveral ſtates are ſiſter ſtates and fellow ſubjects of the ſame monarch equally, though one may be called the mother ſtate for ſomething merely circumſtantial. 2. that the mother ſtate (ſo called) has no more right or authority to give and grant the money belonging to any one of the colony ſtates, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue to his majeſty without their conſent, than the colony ſtates have to give and grant the money of the mother ſtate without her conſent. 3. that if the mother ſtate claims authority over the colony ſtates to tax them at pleaſure, without their conſent, the mother ſtate does in effect ſay, that the colony ſtates are not her fellow ſubjects, but her *ſlaves*; to ſay that we are ſubjects of the ſubjects of the king would be a ſoleciſm; but to claim authority to tax us without our conſent is to claim more than the king claims of his ſubjects; tyrants claim ſuch authority over their ſlaves. 4. that if the king violates his ſacred faith to, and compact with, any one ſtate of his empire, he diſcharges the ſame from their allegiance to him, diſmembers them from the empire, and reduces them to a ſtate of nature, ſo that, in this caſe, he ceaſes to be their king, and his governor ſet over ſuch a colony, as his repreſentative, ceaſes to have any lawful authority to govern that people, and the people are at liberty to incorporate themſelves into an independent ſtate, and to apply to what potentate or ſtates they pleaſe for protection, and no ſtate in that empire has any lawful authority to interrupt them in it.

It is fact that the Britiſh houſe of commons, by an act granting certain duties in the Britiſh colonies and plantations, for the expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue to his majeſty, have given and granted our money without our conſent; and it is fact that they claim authority to tax the colonies in all caſes whatſoever; and has not his majeſty given his aſſent to theſe acts? And can this be reconciled with his keeping his ſacred faith inviolate?

It is fact that the Eaſt India company's teas ſent to Boſton, in conſequence of another act of the Britiſh parliament to ſupport the extorted revenue, would have returned to the owners without being deſtroyed here, as well as what was ſent to the other colonies, if governor Hutchinſon and the conſignees had been as prudent and patriotic as the governors and conſignees in the other colonies. That the town of Boſton did what they could to procure the return of it to the owners, and that it has never been made to appear that ſo much as one of the inhabitants of Boſton had a hand in deſtroying it! And yet it is fact that the town of Boſton, as the capital of the province, has been accuſed, judged, and condemned unheard; to ſuffer a very cruel puniſhment by the Britiſh

* "Fully implying, if not expreſly denouncing, the deſtruction of all that refuſe to ſubſcribe thoſe unlawful combinations, tending directly to ſedition, civil war, and rebellion, &c," as is moſt falſly aſſerted by the Worceſter faction.

parliament, for the deſtruction of thoſe teas, without the leaſt trial according to the rules of juſtice in all civilized nations, whether proteſtant, papal, or pagan! It is fact, ſir, that the port and harbour of Boſton is now blocked up by ſhips of war, that regular troops are erecting batteries againſt the town upon the common: By whoſe order? The Britiſh parliament! And did not our king give his aſſent to this bill? And what is all this ſhort of a formal waging and levying war againſt this province? It is not a protecting of us in the enjoyment of the privileges of his ſubjects in Great Britain!

It is fact, ſir, that we have all along been as loyal ſubjects to his Britannic majeſty as any he has in his vaſt empire; that we like the Britiſh conſtitution of government well; that what we have been ſtriving for is only the enjoyment of our charter privileges, and that we deprecate a being totally and finally broken off from the Britiſh empire.

It is fact, ſir, that the colonies and this province in particular have all along done their quota towards the ſupport and defence of the Britiſh empire, not only in a time of war, by ſupplying the fleets and armies with men, but at all times by our trade and commerce, which, it ſeems, the mother ſtate of late have looked upon as nothing; therefore, as their ſhips and troops have beleaguered the capital of this province in a hoſtile appearance, as though they had in a formal manner declared war againſt this ſtate, it is highly neceſſary that we ſhould put a ſtop to all trade and commerce with the mother ſtate, and with all among ourſelves that ſhall import from Great Britain, as inimical to their counter, till the mother ſtate ſhall withdraw their hoſtile meaſures and acknowledge us to be a ſiſter ſtate, entitled to the enjoyment of the ſame privileges which they claim as Engliſhmen, or until his Britannic majeſty ſhall be pleaſed to reſtore to us all our charter privileges, which we have never done any thing, as a people, to forfeit the enjoyment of.

It is fact, ſir, that we have not ſo much as a diſtant thought, conſidered as a people, to ſubmit to the pretended authority or claims of the mother ſtate to tax the colonies without our conſent: We know that we are contending for the rights of men, of Engliſhmen, and of chriſtians; and though you did not ſee fit to appoint a day of faſting, in compliance with the united requeſt of both houſes of the general aſſembly, that miniſters and people throughout the province might, on the ſame day, humble themſelves before God for our ſins and provocations againſt Heaven, and implore the almighty ruler of the world to heal the wide breach in the Britiſh empire; yet we are determined, in ſecret, in private and public, in our ſeparate congregations for the worſhip of God, to be addreſſing the throne of that ſupreme being, by whom kings reign, and princes decree juſtice, who is higher than the higheſt, and does regard, when there is "the oppreſſion of the poor, and violent perverting of juſtice and judgment in a province," who in a ſignal manner planted, defended, and encreaſed our fathers, in this land, and has rebuked kings for the ſake of his praying people; and we have not the leaſt doubt, our cauſe being ſo righteous, but he will ariſe for our deliverance, after he has ſufficiently corrected and humbled us for our ſins againſt Heaven.

I beg leave to conclude with the words of a Jewiſh politician upon divine record, viz. "And now I ſay unto you, refrain from theſe men and let them alone; for if this counſel or this work be of men it will come to nought; but if it be of God ye cannot overthrow it, &c." Acts v. 39, 40.

VOX VOCIFERANTIS IN EREMO.*

* *The voice of one crying in the wilderness.*

SAINT CROIX, *July* 9.

ON the 3d of June, about 5 o'clock in the morning, ſome ſmall ſhocks of an earthquake were felt at an Indian village, about 6 leagues from Guatimala, and very near the coaſt of the ſouth ſea, but did then no damage, except alarming the inhabitants. The ſhocks continued, with trifling interniſſions, till 7 o'clock in the evening, when the effects of nature began to break forth in all their terrors: Lightning and thunder were inceſſant, attended with a heavier rain than was ever known there; the ſea roſe in ſuch a convulſive manner, that it overflowed the higheſt banks, and at the ſame time the land was ſo agitated by the earthquake, that the village was ſolely deſtroyed in a ſhort time, and not a trace of it left. The major part of the inhabitants, on the firſt appearance of the tempeſt, had fled towards the city of Guatimala, but found no ſhelter there; that unhappy place being involved in more miſery than where they fled from. The two famous mountains near that city were in a ſtate of the greateſt eruption: The one, which emits a liquid fire, and amazing large ſtones, threw out its moſt enraged force on the devoted city; the other, which, in a like manner, iſſues out water, deluged the land about, and was full fraught with deſtruction. The violent ſhocks of the earthquake, the lightning, thunder, and rain, made one dreadful ſcene of confuſion, not to be paralelled. This war of nature commenced in its full force about 8 o'clock in the evening, and continued raging till the night of the 7th day, in which time the univerſity, the public courts of juſtice, the cathedral, the parochial churches, and all the public edifices, were deſtroyed, either by the earthquake, by the fire and ſtones from the mountains, or by the impetuoſity of the river, which roſe above its banks, and bore every thing before it with the greateſt violence. Chaſms of a great extent were made in the earth, and many whole houſes, with numbers of the miſerable inhabitants, fell in, and were ſeen no more. But how can the anguiſh of the unhappy ſufferers be deſcribed! The acts of devotion, which their tortured fears prompted them to uſe, were all in vain; their prieſts ſwallowed up, ſtruck dead, or otherwiſe deſtroyed, in the very moment of adminiſtring abſolution. Many appalled by the ſcene, ſtood fixed, and received the inevitable death that awaited; thoſe who eſcaped from the city were encircled with dangers and death; the fields afforded no ſhelter, the earth was convulſed, as with pain, and the volcanoes and rocks, with which that country abound, were raging with fire, and throwing out ſtones of a moſt prodigious ſize. On the night of the 7th, about the hour of ten, the mountain raged exceſſively, the earth ſhook with great violence, and the thunder encreaſed: This laſted about 5 minutes, when the whole city of Guatimala was deſtroyed, and ſwallowed in a wide chaſm; and the fiery earth ſpread over, in a manner, which ſoon obſcured it from ſight. The elements now, as gratified with their prey, calmed moſt ſurprizingly: By the noon of the next day every thing was again calm and ſerene, but the face of the earth was altered, the city was gone, the burning mountain ſhook in its baſe, and other rocks ſunk with their tops on the earth; the river was parted in many places, and formed into ſtanding pools of a bitter, ſmoaky water, and the fine vale was covered with large ſtones, and the lava (cooled) which had iſſued from the mountains. The numbers of people loſt are not yet, nor poſſibly ever will be, really aſcertained, as thoſe who may have eſcaped have not yet been heard of, except the preſident of the audience, the biſhop of the place, and about 170 others, who have providentially eſcaped to Trimdad, or Sonſonate, about 30 leagues from Guatimala, and about 200 who have arrived here. This event may be conſidered as one of the moſt dreadful that ever happened; in its beginning, continuance, and conſequences, equally dreadful and tremendous. The vicious lives of the inhabitants of that fated city, and, in fact, of many other cities of Spaniſh America, would juſtify an opinion that the great creator of all things did not ſuffer ſuch a puniſhment to fall in vain.

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 8.

SATURDAY laſt arrived here the Scarborough man of war, in 8 weeks from England: She has brought diſpatches for his excellency general Gage, which were immediately forwarded by him to Danvers. The contents have not yet tranſpired, but are ſaid to contain authentic copies of the late acts of parliament reſpecting this province. She has alſo brought over about 10,000l. ſterling for the uſe of his majeſty's troops on the Boſton expedition.

EXTRACT *of a letter from* LONDON, *dated* June 4.

"I ſee plainly what you expect from a non-importation, and ſee, with pity, what you are doing. It has been managed with much ardour, but little ſagacity, which perhaps you may believe when you find lord Chatham, and the late ſtrong advocates of America, have now a plan, which they intend to lay before parliament, to put American trade on a firmer foundation than it has ever yet been; and there is no doubt it will paſs into an act, as it is ſaid lord North highly approves of it. I can add further, it was firſt ſtarted by an American, one of your famous patriots on the continent, which confirms me ſelf-intereſt governs the whole. I am well informed the following is one part: That no merchant or merchants, or any perſon whatſoever, reſiding in any part of England, ſhall have a permit at the king's cuſtom to ſhip or load on board any ſhip or ſhips, within the kingdom, any goods, wares, or merchandize, of any kind whatever, to any part of North America, till ſuch time as he, ſhe, or they, have taken an oath that they are paid the full amount, or have two ſufficient ſecurities, that the goods ſo ſhipped ſhall be paid for when the ſhipper ſhall think it prudent to demand his money; which will prevent the evils that have attended the many failures on your ſide the water, reduce the number of importers, and encourage the monied men to put their capitals, which now lie dead, into trade. It moſt certainly will make more ſhopkeepers, and leſs importers, as the men of intereſt will be able to ſupply them from time to time with ſuch articles as they may have occaſion for, and prevent their having a large dead ſtock on hand; beſides, it will put the principal merchants on a better footing than they were 30 years ago. In addition to this, an encouraging bounty will be allowed on all raw materials from America; but this is only part of what you may expect, from that party, for the regulation of American trade. They know, as well as you, how long you can do without Britiſh goods."

Since our laſt, arrived here, from the ſouthward, general LEE; a gentleman who has ſuſtained ſeveral important military truſts, and is a great friend to American liberty.

On Saturday arrived here ſeveral tranſports from Halifax, having on board a company of artillery, and the 65th regiment, under the command of lieutenant colonel Gho Hamilton, who are to encamp at Salem.

Yeſterday arrived in this harbour the tranſports from New York, having on board his majeſty's royal regiment of Welch fuſileers, under the command of colonel Barnard; one of the ſix renowned Britiſh corps, to whoſe valour and intrepidity the ever memorable victory at Minden was gloriouſly acquired the firſt of Auguſt, 1759; and where a French army of 60,000 men was worſted and put to flight by the allies (not above half their number) where the Britiſh infantry and a few Hanoverian battalions alone were engaged. They are to land tomorrow, and encamp on Fort Hill.

EXTRACT *of a letter from one of the firſt and beſt of men in a diſtant colony to his friend at* Boſton.

"You and your worthy fellow ſufferers would receive a glimpſe of joy, amidſt your diſtreſſes, to know with what ſympathy the inhabitants of this province conſider your caſe. What *never* happened before has happened now. The COUNTRY PEOPLE have ſo exact a knowledge of facts, and of the conſequences attending a ſurrender of the points now in queſtion, that they are, *if poſſible*, more zealous than the CITIZENS, who lay in the direct line of information. Doubt not that *every thing bears a moſt favourable aſpect*. May God Almighty bleſs you, and my beloved brethren in Boſton and Maſſachuſetts Bay. My heart is full. The time will come, I hope, when I may congratulate them on a more ſtable ſecurity of their liberty than they ever yet have enjoyed. Our COUNTRY PEOPLE appear to me to be very firm. They look to the *laſt extremity with ſpirit*. It is right they ſhould, if they will ſubmit their reſentment to the guidance of reaſon."

Laſt Tueſday morning came to town, from Marblehead, 12 cart loads of good ſalt fiſh, alſo a quantity of oil, being the generous donation of our ſimpathizing brethren of that place. The above PROVISIONS having been judged by the revenue officers not to be "*victuals* * (the word in the port bill) for the neceſſary uſe and ſuſtenance of the inhabitants of the town of Boſton," it was therefore not permitted to be brought into this port 'coaſtwiſe.' The benefaction of rice from South Carolina has, ſince its arrival, remained there in the ſame predicament; but, we hear, that it is *now* allowed to be an article of *food*, and not ſolely of merchandize, and may be brought in by water; alſo that permiſſion is given for launching the veſſels that are on the ſtocks here, which liberty, for ſome time paſt, has been refuſed.

* Victuals *ſignifies any ſubſtenance or things neceſſary to live upon, as meat and proviſions.* See Dict. Arts and Sciences, and Bailey, Johnſon, Dyche, Entick, &c. &c. &c.

NEW YORK, *August* 19.

SATURDAY morning [illegible] ſloop Phenix, captain Dickinſon, arrived here in 13 days from Charlestown, South Carolina, and has brought 300 barrels of rice, to be ſold in this place, and the proceeds thereof to be remitted to Boſton, being a preſent from the people of Carolina to the ſufferers in the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay.

Collections are now making in the different wards of this city for the like laudable purpoſe; and the committee of this place have ſent circular letters to all the counties in our government, to accelerate meaſures of a ſimilar kind.

We have authentic intelligence that JOSEPH THORP, who was advertiſed in this paper, with a reward of 50l. on conviction, and 10 per cent. on the ſum recovered, was at Thomas Alling's, innholder, at New London, on Saturday the 24 of July, with the money upon him; from whence he went to Newport, Rhode Iſland, and gave out that he was going to Nantucket, or ſomewhere to the eaſtward, to buy a veſſel and cargo, to go with to the Streights. It is moſt earneſtly requeſted of thoſe who can communicate any further intelligence of the villain, that they acquaint any of the perſons mentioned in the former advertiſement, or George Rome, eſquire, of Newport, Rhode Iſland.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 17.

A CORRESPONDENT remarks, that the mode of oppoſing the Britiſh parliament by petitions and remonſtrances *only* is the moſt effectual ſtep that can be taken to betray the liberties of America.

It is obſerved, by another correſpondent, that ſhould the general congreſs adviſe that the Eaſt India company be paid for the tea deſtroyed at Boſton, they will eſtabliſh for them one of the beſt markets in the world; for the company need only ſhip their teas to ſuch provinces as will chuſe rather to deſtroy it than pay the duty, and they will be ſure of receiving for it an advanced price.

Since our laſt, arrived here the ſhip Hannah, captain Mitchell, from Londonderry, with 400 paſſengers. And captain Jones, from London, has brought with him 100 paſſengers, chiefly tradeſmen.

Wedneſday laſt arrived here the brig Charleſtown Packet, captain Wright, from Charleſtown, South Carolina, with whom came paſſengers the honourable Henry Middleton and Edward Rutlidge, eſquires, two of the gentlemen who are nominated to repreſent that colony at the enſuing congreſs; the other three, viz. Thomas Lynch, John Rutlidge, and Chriſtopher Gadſden, eſquires, we hear, are to come paſſengers in the brig Sea Nymph, captain Moore, who was to leave that port the 15th inſtant.

Extract of a letter from London, *dated* May 7.

"The public papers will [illegible] the miſchief that is planning here againſt America, [illegible] by no means intended to ſtop with Boſton, ſo that if the other colonies have one atom of ſenſe or virtue they will endeavour to extinguiſh the burning of their neighbour's houſe before the fire has reached their own. You have the means of procuring *juſtice* fully in your own power, and if the coloniſts have not virtue to uſe them they are not deſerving of liberty. Stop all kind of commerce with this country, both exports and imports, for ſix months only, and keep all the money you have to yourſelves, and your own terms muſt be agreed to, or the miniſter here will loſe his head."

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, *in* Maryland.

"A gentleman of veracity and character, juſt arrived from Barbadoes gives us the following account: That the planters and gentlemen of that iſland greatly applaud the reſentment ſhewn by the North American colonies to the Boſton port bill, and that, inſtead of being alarmed at the reſolves made by ſome colonies, to ſtop our trade to the Weſt Indies, they unanimouſly declare we ought to do it, rather than ſubmit to the arbitrary dictates of a miniſter, and that for their parts they are willing to live on yams and ſuch other vegetables as they can raiſe or ſubſiſt on rather than ſee America ſubmit to ſlavery.

Extract of a letter from New York, *dated* Auguſt 15.

"The Scarborough man of war being arrived at Boſton, has brought the two remaining acts. In conſequence thereof, the governor had named the council agreeable thereto, who are colonel Oliver, lieutenant governor and preſident of the council, captain Ewing, colonel Erwing, William Vaſſal, Harriſon Gray, Jonathan Simpſon, Iſaac Winſlow, William Pepperel, comodore Loring, Nathaniel Ray Thomas, Timothy Ruggles, J. Worthington, Oliver Patridge, J. Chandler, colonel Edſon, colonel Gilbert, James Ruſſel, Joſeph Lee, Foſter Hutchinſon, Daniel Leonard, colonel Watſon, Peter Oliver, colonel Royal, James Boutineau, Samuel Danforth, Thomas Hutchinſon, and Joſeph Greene; the other are appointed to the northward of Boſton, but the names not known when the advices came away. It is moreover ſaid, that the people of Boſton would have their meetings at all events, and are encouraged, from the ſupport of the colonies, to perſevere under their unhappy circumſtances, and bear it with patience."

A correſpondent obſerves, that lord North is juſtly entitled to the thanks of America for the firm and happy union of all her councils [illegible] union which no other miniſter of the preſent reign has had the hardineſs to effect.

Extract of a letter from Johnſon Hall, *dated* Auguſt [illegible].

"Colonel Guy Johnſon has been ſtrongly recommended to his majeſty by ſir William Johnſon, ſome time before his death, to ſucceed him as ſuperintendant for Indian affairs, to which office he has been ſince appointed by his excellency general Gage, till the king's determination is known. The colonel has had the good fortune to bring the congreſs with the chiefs of the ſix nations, which was interrupted by the ſudden death of ſir William, to a favourable iſſue, and they have ſent delegates to the ſouthward to endeavour at reſtoring tranquility at this critical period. The indefatigable pains he has taken to effect a reconciliation will, beyond a doubt, recommend him to his ſovereign for that important department, as no man can be more worthy of it. He has, in ſome meaſure, impaired his health by the hurry of buſineſs he has had on his ſhoulders after the death of our late worthy friend."

A gentleman who came to town on Sunday laſt, got a paſſage in one of our pilot boats, which he met at ſea, from on board the ſloop Friendſhip, captain Bull, on board of which he was paſſenger, and informs that the ſaid ſloop was bound from Wilmington, North Carolina, to Salem, with 300 barrels of proviſions, as a donation from ſaid town, for the relief of the diſtreſſed Boſtonians, and that there was another cargo of proviſions ready, and would follow [illegible] that the ſloop belonged to Mr. Quincy, who generouſly furniſhed [illegible] freight, or reward, that the people ſeemed to have a juſt ſenſe of the injury done them; and that they were to have a meeting to conſult meaſures the 20th of Auguſt, as may be ſeen by the following reſolves, &c.

At a general meeting of the inhabitants of the diſtrict of Wilmington, in the province of North Carolina, held at the town of Wilmington, July 21, 1774.

RESOLVED, That colonel James Moore, John Ancrum, Frederick Jones, Samuel Ashe, Robert Howe, Robert Hogg, Francis Clayton, and Archibald Maclaine, eſquires, be a committee to prepare a circular letter to the ſeveral counties of this province, expreſſive of the ſenſe of the inhabitants of this diſtrict, with reſpect to the ſeveral acts of parliament lately made for the oppreſſion of our ſiſter colony of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, for having exerted itſelf in defence of the conſtitutional rights of America.

Reſolved, That it will be highly expedient that the ſeveral counties of this province ſhould ſend deputies to attend a general meeting at Johnſton courthouſe on the 20th day of Auguſt next, then and there to debate upon the preſent alarming ſtate of Britiſh America, and in concert with the other coloniet, to adopt and proſecute ſuch meaſures as will moſt effectually tend to avert the miſeries that threaten us.

Reſolved, that we are of opinion, in order to effect an uniform plan for the conduct of all North America, that it will be neceſſary that a general congreſs be held, and that deputies ſhould there be preſent from the ſeveral colonies, fully informed of the ſentiments of thoſe in whoſe behalf they appear, that ſuch regulations may then be made as will tend moſt effectually to produce an alteration in the Britiſh policy, and to bring about a change honourable and beneficial to all America.

Reſolved, that we have the moſt grateful ſenſe of the ſpirited conduct of Maryland, Virginia, and all other the northern provinces, and alſo the province of South Carolina, upon this intereſting occaſion, and will, with our purſes and perſons, concur with them in all legal meaſures that may be conceived by the colonies in general as moſt expedient in order to bring about the end which we earneſtly wiſh for.

Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this meeting, that Philadelphia will be the moſt proper place for holding the American congreſs, and the 20th of September the moſt ſuitable time; but in this we ſubmit our own to the general convenience of the other colonies.

Reſolved, that we conſider the cauſe of the town of Boſton as the common cauſe of Britiſh America, and the inhabitants thereof as ſuffering in defence of the rights of the colonies in general; and that therefore we have, in proportion to our abilities, ſent a ſupply of proviſions for the indigent inhabitants of that place, thereby to expreſs our ſympathy in their ſufferings, and as an earneſt of our ſincere intentions to contribute, by every means in our power, to alleviate their diſtreſs, and to induce them to maintain, with prudence and firmneſs, the glorious cauſe in which they are at preſent embarked.

The CIRCULAR LETTER.

To the FREEHOLDERS of [illegible] County.

GENTLEMEN,

AT this conjuncture of Britiſh politics, when the liberty and property of North America [illegible] are at ſtake, when the ſchemes of a deſigning miniſtry are ſo far matured to action, that the port of Boſton is ſhut up, that the charter of the Maſſachuſetts Bay is cruelly infringed, and its government converted into one nearly military, to be ſilent would be infidious.

To avoid ſuch an imputation to this part of the province, we, the ſubſcribers, appointed a committee of correſpondence for the town and diſtrict of Wilmington, at a moſt reſpectable meeting of the freeholders of this diſtrict, by their expreſs command, take this earlieſt opportunity of acquainting you with their reſolutions; a copy of which we now incloſe you, and requeſt that you would ſend the members, already by you elected, to repreſent you in general aſſembly, or ſuch other perſons, whom you ſhall approve of, to appear as your deputies at the courthouſe of Johnſton county, on the 20th day of Auguſt next, poſſeſſed of the ſentiments of thoſe in whoſe behalf they attend, and with full power to expreſs it as obligatory upon the future conduct of the inhabitants of this province; and then and there to conſult and determine what may be neceſſary to the general welfare of America, and of this province. We at the ſame time take the liberty to inform you that there has been ſet on foot a ſubſcription for the relief of the poor artizans and labourers of the town of Boſton, precluded by one of the forementioned meaſures of the Britiſh miniſter, from following their reſpective occupations, and we have reaſon to congratulate ourſelves upon the generous contribution of the inhabitants, which has put it in our power to load a veſſel with proviſions, which will ſail this week for the port of Salem.

We rely upon your ſending an immediate anſwer to theſe our propoſals, and wiſhing you ſucceſs in all your efforts for the ſupport of the conſtitutional liberties of America, permit us to ſubſcribe ourſelves &c.

WILMINGTON, *July* 27. In a former paper we obſerved a ſubſcription had been opened here in behalf of ſuch people in Boſton as are deprived, by the ſtoppage wantonly put to the trade of that place, of the uſual means of ſubſiſting themſelves and families; we now obſerve, with particular pleaſure, that ſeveral widow ladies of this town have contributed very liberally to that benevolent deſign.

ANNAPOLIS, *Auguſt* 18.

CERTAIN gentlemen of the committee of correſpondence for [illegible] county having received intelligence from the committee of Charles county that the [illegible] Peggy and Jane, captain Chapman, commander, was arrived in Wicomico, from London, and that ſhe brought eleven cheſts of tea deſtined for Virginia and Maryland; one cheſt whereof was conſigned to Mr. Robert Peter, of George Town, and another to Mr. John Ferguſon, of the ſame place, factor for Meſſ. Finlay and company, notice was immediately diſpatched to other gentlemen of the committee, and a meeting was accordingly held on the 11th day of Auguſt, to deliberate what meaſures ſhould be adopted on the alarming occaſion.

Meſſ. Peter and Ferguſon were requeſted to attend. Mr. Peter acknowledged, that in conſequence of orders communicated ſome time in December laſt, his cheſt of tea was ſhipped, and that he relied on the cuſtom which had conſtantly prevailed in the province of Maryland, ſince the partial repeal of the revenue act, to ſcreen him from cenſure, and to juſtify his conduct in the procedure; at the ſame time he ſubmitted to the ſentiments of the committee, and declared an entire willingneſs to abide by their determination.

It was unanimouſly reſolved, that the importation of any commodity from Great Britain liable to the payment of a duty impoſed by an act of parliament, however ſanctioned by the practice of a part, or even the whole of the trading part of the community, is in a high degree dangerous to our liberties, as it implies a full aſſent to the claim aſſerted by the Britiſh parliament of a right to impoſe taxes for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America; therefore, in order to diſcourage the pernicious practice, they judged it expedient that the tea in queſtion ſhould not be landed in America, but that it ſhould be ſent back in the ſame ſhip. Mr. Peter readily acquieſced, promiſing that he would write by the firſt opportunity, to prevent a delivery of it from the ſhip; but ſhould it be delivered before the arrival of his orders, he requeſted inſtructions how to act, intimating a deſire that in ſuch caſe it might be ſtored by any gentlemen to be appointed by the committee; whereupon it was reſolved, that in ſuch caſe it ſhould be landed here, and delivered to Meſſ. Thomas Johns, William Deakins, and Bernard Gaſcale, to wait the future directions

of the committee. Mr. Peter assented, and pawned his honour for the radual performance of his engagements.

Mr. Ferguson declared, that as the tea addressed to him was the property of other gentlemen, he could only engage, that should he receive it, he would immediately deliver it to the above mentioned gentlemen, Messrs. Johns, Deakins, and Oneale, to be at the disposal of the committee; this was likewise deemed satisfactory, and then Messrs. Peter and Ferguson were dismissed, with thanks for their candid and disinterested behaviour.

The committee having been informed that Mr. Thomas Richardson of George Town, had just received a quantity of tea immediately from Philadelphia, he was sent for, and acknowledged that he had received about 100 pounds weight, which he was ready and willing to deliver to any persons the committee should appoint, to be safely stored until further deliberation; his proposition was accepted, his conduct highly commended, and the tea was, in the presence of the committee, delivered to the above mentioned gentlemen, Messrs. Johns, Deakins, and Oneale.

To the PRINTER of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

HAVING fixed up a little poetical lath, I send you a few of the shavings that were left turned off, that you may see what sort of materials I work up; and if you have any orders for any thing in my way, I hope to supply you on the most reasonable terms, in any form, whether political, moral, physical, whimsical, or lovesical, at my lodgings in Garret Lane, towards Sky Hill, where constant attendance and kind words will be given by TOM GINGLE.

WITH graceful air and virtuous mien,
AMERIC rises to the view;
Expands her arms, invites the swain,
To bid BRITANNIA'S shore adieu.

She points where tow'ring forests wave,
Where boundless tracts, yet unexplor'd,
Await the landing of the brave,
Where food and shelter she'll afford.

HIBERNIA'S sons, in shackled state,
With all the woes of abject slaves,
Receive from her a new born fate,
And tempt the danger of the waves.

The Highland lads, with bonnets blue,
And tartan plads, attend her call;
Whole clans embark'd, their lairds may rue;
Her western climes invite them all.

The sons of TAFFY too shall hear,
That fertile Welch like mountains rise;
That leeks will grow, and goats appear,
Beneath her distant western skies.

The main shall foam, the billows yield,
To plowing barks from ev'ry coast;
The things decreed, and fate has seal'd,
That here shall land a num'rous host.

Aghast BRITANNIA shall descry
The western tow'rs, and stately piles,
Which rise expandant to her eye,
And spread beneath fair fortune's smiles.

Extensive plains and green grown meads,
Golden crops, and luscious fruit,
Lowing herds, and gallant steeds,
The lofty horn and softer lute:

These, these, shall meet BRITANNIA'S eye:
These, these, shall strike BRITANNIA'S ear;
And will my native sons, too, fly!
Behold BRITANNIA drops a tear!

My hamlets thin, my cities mourn,
My fields and plains remain untill'd;
My flocks they bleat, remain unhorn,
And wander round the bry'r-grown field.

The vale, which once the oaten reed,
With pleasing sound, pass'd sweetly thro';
Where shepherds taught their flocks to feed,
Where milkmaids sought the friendly dew:

These, these, are still, no notes are heard,
A solemn silence reigns around,
These scenes, by love so oft endear'd,
Shall hear no more the plaintive sound.

With painful step, in anxious mood,
She bends her sad and mournful way,
To view yon ground where *Sheffield* stood;
Sheffield, where Vulcan bore the sway.

But ah! behold a sky serene!
No sulph'rous cloud o'er hangs the vale;
No swarthy race compose the scene,
No hammer's sound disturbs the dale.

No more shall Donn's obstructed flood
Dash thro' the rattling whirling wheel:
Unseen, unheard, its torrent rude,
No more shall pond'rous burthen feel.

Distress'd she turns her wat'ry eye
From scenes like these, so big with woes,
To Leeds, to Wakefield; still a sigh
Swells from her heart, where'er she goes.

The weaver's beam, the shuttle too,
Alike forlorn neglected stand;
The busy throng no more in view,
No more the fleecy rolls expand.

All, all, deserted, all are fled;
Alas! BRITANNIA must resign:
'Tis Heav'n's vengeance on thy head,
For some black crime, some fault of thine.

To the honest INHABITANTS of America, and true lovers of LIBERTY.

Friends! Brethren! and Fellow Sufferers!

LIBERTAS & NATALE SOLUM.

HAIL, sacred liberty! the sound inspires,
And each American with ardour fires;
Their gen'rous souls, of structure nice, disdain
To drag the base, inglorious, galling chain;
With passive neck, slave like, to stoop, untaught,
It grates our vitals to indulge such thought;
By one consent, unanimously spoke,
The sons of freedom scorn the servile yoke.
Can true born Englishmen their fellows fight,
Who nobly struggle for their native right?
A privilege so dearly priz'd by them,
In us---'twou'd be most cruel to condemn
For are we not descendents? Form'd of old,
From the best texture of true British mould?
Like them our love of liberty's the same,
Nor will we sully our forefathers fame.
Spirits free born, æthereal tempers grudge,
In bonds of endless infamy to drudge;
Than this, much rather we wou'd wish to feel
The raging fury of relentless steel.
Then let us rouse those inbred faculties,
Let's rouse, our mem'ry to immortalize!
AMERICANS, rouse up! a decent pride,
With prudence mix'd, shou'd all your actions guide;
Let's ev'ry headstrong, wild career, controul,
But keep an even eminence of soul;
Be not too hasty, act not indirect,
But be prepar'd your birthrights to protect;
None can be more, but may prove less, than men,
Let us the summit of our sphere attain;
To make our lives and liberties secure,
Be cool in counsel, and in reas'ning sure.
All friends to virtue will our zeal applaud,
VIRGINIA shall find advocates abroad,
Whose uncorrupted hearts, by honour sway'd,
Have not their country or their king betray'd;
Who dare be good, and feel no other flame,
But to advance Britannia's growing fame;
Friends to her constitution, strictly just,
Inviolate, nor traitors to their trust;
Who biass'd by no base, dishonest view,
The real int'rest of the realm pursue;
Tenacious of internal rights:----These, these,
Are men despotic pow'rs can never please.
Then let's associate firmly, without fail,
With virtue persevere, and then prevail:
The slend'rest twigs, with cords together ty'd,
When struck, prove difficult to subdivide;
But soft apart, and taken, one by one,
Alas! how easy is the spoil begun;
How soon in shivers broke, how desp'rate quick,
The weakest force may worst them, stick by stick.
'Tis just our lot, unless we stand resolv'd,
With the same ease (alide) we're all dissolv'd.
Then let each loyal patriot, hand in hand,
Their country's bulwark, in one body stand;
A phalanx form, not forward, nor offend,
But bent to refcue, or their lives to end.
Heroic souls, like adamantine rocks,
Stand weather proof against tempestuous shocks;
Our enemies themselves, in wonder lost,
shall find their evil expectations croft;
America's arch foe, e'en mighty North,
Shall check the rhet'rick of his riling wrath,
With fore amaze and admiration smote,
Like the Camelion, shall change his coat;
Struck with remorse, he shall his conduct curse,
And clear his fingers from Bostonia's purse.
AMERICANS unite! your dearest ties
Demand you to be diligently wise.
Depriv'd of liberty, death's more than life,
Altho' we leave behind a loving wife;
Our virtuous dames with sense of honour glow,
By them we're taught th' important truth to know;
Whose merits may some MARO of renown,
In after times with tuneful measures crown;
While I myself, with distant awe, admire
Those virtues unto which the fair aspire.
Have we not wives of Amazonian stamp,
Whose faces not one female fear can damp?
From some of these, Camillas we might boll,
Whose fame detraction cannot blemish;
But to succeeding ages shall survive,
And in some poet's strains be still alive.
For public good, to part with private pence,
Americans were always known propense;
But to be forc'd with threats to give our gold,
Is really harsh to men by nature bold.
Our delegates in gen'ral congress meet,
And closely of momentous matters treat;
Distinguish'd worthies in that list appear,
Their virtues rev'rence, and their names revere.
Those who so firm against the torrent stood,
Connected dearly to their country's good,
Shine more conspicuous in the common cause,
So strictly pious, in support of laws,
Each orator extends his fav'rite theme,
Each emulous his country to redeem;
Supply'd with more than mortal grace, they plead
And in the glorious aim may they succeed.
Say to what better end was HENRY born?
Why shou'd persuasive speech his lips adorn?
Say why? But that our most invet'rate foes
May learn, Virginia wants not Ciceroes;
Let two suffice---Say, is there not in LEE
Peculiar force, and ductile energy?
But, above all, is not their honour such,
Each for his country cannot speak too much?
Besides, unnumbered chiefs of weighty sense,
Endu'd with wisdom, and with eloquence,
Who fir'd with glory in the grand debate,
Have prov'd themselves heroically great,
Who with stout firmness, and well temper'd zeal,
Stood up, true sticklers for Virginian weal;
To dignify their fame, in future days,
Some lyrist shall record their real praise.
When civil discord rears her factious head,
And with wide wasting wars these plains are spread;
When rugged Mars, with ruthless form,
Shall draw the dagger, and direct the storm;
When from the north a flaming whirlwind flies,
And hostile clouds of dust tempestuous rise;
When greedy death with grim defiance low'rs,
And Britain draughts her hardy vet'rans pow'rs;
By rigid means, distress'd our rights to yield,
Should honour force us to the [illegible]
We must on a superior cause rely,
And fall like those who for their freedom die.
True courage is by solid reason cool'd,
'Tis calmly heated, and as calmly cool'd;
The great (when prosp'rous) are forever seen,
Nor arrogant, nor in misfortunes mean;
They boast a firmness by no transport toss'd,
A strength by no capricious fortune cross'd;
Which foil'd, soon rallying, with redoubled might,
Beams forth with glory, to retrieve the fight.
When life, when liberty, when all's at stake,
With honour, let us our last exit make;
Let's shew, my boys, a spirit brave, not rash,
Whose breasts no fears can daunt, or dangers dash;
And with our carnage die the neighb'ring flood,
A mournful tincture of true British blood;
From free born subjects to supplant us slaves,
'Twou'd open in one day ten thousand graves;
Then must our enemies with wonder own,
And to the spacious world it shall be shewn,
Altho' our belligerant pow'rs are new,
That we have Scipios and Cæsars too.

A VIRGINIAN.

WILLIAMSBURG.

BY the latest accounts from London we are informed that the ministry are determined to stand their own ground with respect to the Americans, and to trust to the *chapter of accidents* for support of the measures they have adopted; that a letter was received from America, importing that Messrs. Adams, Hancock, Row, and Mackintosh, the four leaders of the Bostonians, have got notice of the designs formed by administration to seize their persons, and have taken effectual methods to evade the orders sent over for that purpose; that a few days ago overtures were made to lord Chatham to take a post in administration, but were rejected, as being on two narrow a foundation; that the English are extremely busy in recruiting their military affairs; that they have now on the stocks several large ships of war; and that it is a principal consideration to render their naval armament as permanent as possible; that the Quebec bill is generally thought the most infamous and despotic, and that it makes George the third more arbitrary than [illegible] the XVth was when he ruled France with a rod of iron.---------The following paragraphs contain some degree of humour: "A noble lord, who has systematically supported the measures of government, asking a member in the minority the other day, at the Smyrna (rather sneeringly) what day a noble duke was robbed nigh Kensington, the other immediately replied, "the evening of that day, my lord, you were concerned in robbing the Americans of their liberties."-------"Died a few days since at Backway, near Cambridge, Philip Billes, esquire, possessed of a considerable fortune, which he had left to two gentlemen, no relations, on condition of seeing him buried under LIBERTY TREE, at Boston, in New England."

We have the most pleasing accounts from every part of this colony that there never was a more promising prospect of a plentiful crop of Indian corn than there is this year.

Yesterday sailed from Northampton the Lucretia, captain Brown, with FIFTEEN HUNDRED BUSHELS OF INDIAN CORN on board, contributed by the inhabitants of that county for the relief of their suffering brethren in Boston.

To be SOLD, *to the highest bidder, on* Thursday *the 29th of* September, *if fair, otherwise the next fair day, on the premises,*

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND in the lower end of *Bgunswick* county, at *Taylor's* bridge, containing by estimation 8 or 900 acres, but which shall be surveyed before the day of sale, and the exact quantity ascertained. There are 4 or 500 acres of this tract fine rich low grounds on *Meherrin* river, and exceedingly well adapted for *Indian* corn, wheat, or tobacco, as also for raising of hogs, there having been considerable quantities of pork sold from this plantation for several years past. It has plenty of timber upon it, with land enough cleared to work 10 or 12 hands, and is convenient to church and mill. One half the purchase money to be paid next *April*, and a reasonable credit will be allowed for the remainder, on giving bond, and approved security, to

SAMUEL S. M'CROSKEY.

3

*** The greatest part of the stock, utensils, &c. belonging to the said plantation, will be sold at the same time and place.

FALLS of POTOWMACK, in VIRGINIA, AUGUST 22, 1774.

TAE subscriber being just arrived from *Great Britain*, with a number of engineers and artificers, in order to remove the obstructions to the navigation of *Potowmack* river, at and above the lower falls; and thinking himself fully qualified for such an undertaking, agreeable to his proposals before his embarkation for *Europe*, he is desirous to have a meeting of his principal subscribers, and others interested in this necessary work; and considering it most convenient to all concerned to have the same at *George Town*, in *Maryland*, he proposes that it shall be there on *Monday* the 26th of *September* next, at which time and place he will certainly attend, and be ready to lay before them an accurate plan, and estimate of the expence; also an act of the *Virginia* assembly, and likewise a subscription from some of the principal proprietors, &c. of the province of VANDALIA, now residing in *England*, for the further encouragement of the proposed undertaking.

3 JOHN BALLENDINE.

To be SOLD, *on the premises, on* Monday *the 26th of* September *next, by virtue of a deed of trust made me by* John Baynham,

A TRACT of LAND, formerly the property of doctor *John Baynham*, deceased, containing by estimation 500 acres, in *Caroline* county, lies on the main road from *Hanover* to *Caroline* courthouse; there is a quantity of fine low ground, and exceeding fine orchards, a good dwellinghouse, storehouse, and all other convenient out houses; the situation is remarkably healthy and pleasant. One hundred and thirty pounds of the purchase money to be paid down; the other payments to be made known on the day of sale.

CHRISTOPHER TOMPKINS, junior.

*** AT the same time and place will be sold, all the personal estate of the said *Baynham*, consisting of stocks of all kinds, houshold furniture, books, some physic instruments, and other things too tedious to mention. There will be a short credit for the above, giving bond, and good security, to (2) JOHN BAYNHAM, executor.

To be SOLD, *at the next* September Fredericksburg *fair*,

THE fee simple estate of 400 acres of LAND, in the county of *Orange*, subject to the [illegible] of colonel *William Taliaferro* and *Elizabeth* his wife, being the place where the said *William Taliaferro* lives. The land is very good, and has on it valuable improvements. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

(2) THE TRUSTEES.

TO BE SOLD, OR LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

THE land whereon *Sussex* courthouse now stands, containing between 5 and 600 acres, exceeding good for grain, well watered, and a tolerable place for stock. It will be needless to describe the improvements thereon, as any person inclinable to purchase, or lease it, would chuse to take a view of it before making any contract. Any one inclinable to purchase may have long credit for three fourths of the money; and any person inclinable to rent it for a term of years may have it with all necessaries for carrying on a tavern, together with a valuable slave, or the place only, as may best suit. The terms may be known, either for sale, or leasing it, by applying to colonel *David Mason*, or the subscriber, on the premises. 2 JOHN BERRYMAN.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Charles City* county, on *Chickahomany* river, containing 340 acres, with a brick dwellinghouse, two rooms on a floor, and a spacious passage above and below, a kitchen, brick dairy, and a number of excellent fruit trees. The above mentioned plantation is remarkable in its situation, for fishing, fowling, and for stock. It descended to the late *Littlebury Cocke*, on the death of his mother, Mrs. *Mary Tyree*, which land the subscribers are desirous may be sold for and towards the payment of *Littlebury Cocke's* debts. Any person inclinable to purchase are desired to treat with colonel *William Edloe* and *William Green Munford*, who are properly authorized.

REBECCA H. COCKE,
JAMES B. JOHNSON,
3 REBECCA JOHNSON.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE ship *Juno*, *John Windover*, master, a fine, strong, new vessel, now lying at *Layton's*, in *Rappahannock*, will take in tobacco, on liberty of consignment, at 8l. sterling per ton. Those gentlemen who are pleased to favour said ship are desired to send or deliver their notes, or orders, to the master on board, or the subscribor, who will attend the different county courts. 3 CHARLES ALEXANDER.

THE PURSE in *Richmond* town will be run for, as usual, the 1st day of the fair, which is the 2d Thursday in *No* [illegible] any horse, &c. carrying weight for age, according to the [illegible] all horses, &c. to be entered with *James Gunn* the day

CHICKAHOMANY, *Aug.* [illegible]

I FOREWARN all persons from HUNTING, FISHING, and FOWLING, on my LAND in *James* city. JOHN C. COCKE.

RUN away from the subscriber, living at the ferry opposite *Alexandria*, in *Prince George* county, *Maryland*, on *Wednesday* night the 27th instant, an *Irish* indented servant man named THOMAS BRETON, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, much pitted with the smallpox, short sandy coloured hair, thin visage, down look, ruddy complexion, and has a rupture in his bowels; had on, and took with him, a light coloured wilton coat, blue broadcloth jacket, striped country ditto, oznabrig shirt, *Irish* linen ditto, a pair of oznabrig trousers, striped holland ditto, buckskin breeches, country made pumps, plated buckles, and felt hat. As he can write a tolerable good hand, it is probable he may forge a pass. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him so that his master may get him again, shall receive 3l. including what the law allows, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home, by

3 JOHN CLIFFORD.

*** As the aforesaid servant has made several elopements and forged passes, and after being confined, has privately made his escape, whoever apprehends him are desired to take particular care to confine him. He has stolen sundry clothes.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Charles City*, on *Wednesday* the 17th instant (*August*) a very likely black negro fellow, who says his name is JACK, and that he belongs to *Griffin Stith*, on the *Eastern Shore*. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, and appears to be about 25 years of age. He says he run away from his overseer, in *Brunswick* county, about 18 months ago, and has passed for a free man ever since. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. 3 STITH GREGORY, gaoler.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Charles City*, on *Thursday* the 25th instant (*August*) a likely *Virginia* born negro woman, who says her name is AMEY, and that she belongs to *John A. Finnie*, of *Surry* county; she is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and has on striped *Virginia* cloth clothes. The owner is desired to take her away, and pay charges.

3 STITH GREGORY.

TAKEN up, in the *Robinson Fork*, in *Culpeper*, a bay mare, about 4 feet 7 inches and 1 half high, and appears to be about 4 years old, branded on the near shoulder K, has a star in her forehead, and one of her hind feet white. Posted, and appraised to 16l.

() JOSEPH HENDERSON.

JAMES HALDANE,
COPPERSMITH AND BRASSFOUNDER,
in CHURCH STREET, *near the* CHURCH, NORFOLK,
CONTINUES TO CARRY ON HIS BUSINESS AS USUAL,

MAKES and sells all sorts of COPPER WORK, viz. stills, brewing coppers, sugar boilers, fullers and hatters coppers, brass mill work, capuchin plate warmers, tea kitchins, all sorts of ship, fish, and wash kettles, stew pans, *Dutch* ovens, tea kettles, sauce pans, coffee and chocolate pots, &c. at the most reasonable rates. He gives the best prices for old copper, brass, pewter, or lead.

*** Those who are so obliging as to favour me with their employ in the mending or tinning old work, may depend on having them soon done, and in the neatest and completest manner. 5

KING WILLIAM, *August* 10, 1774.

I INTEND TO ENGLAND IMMEDIATELY.

(3) JOHN HURT.

THERE is now in my possession FOUR BALES of SAIL CANVAS, marked G N I, No. 114, shipped at *Liverpool* by one Mr. *Bains*, and to be delivered to some gentleman in *Norfolk*. As no bill of lading was signed for them, the gentleman who has a right to receive the four bales must pay the craft hire, storage, and the expence of twice advertising in this paper. 3 ISAAC YOUNGHUSBAND.

THE subscriber intends soon for *Great Britain*, and will leave his son *Henry Martin*, junior, as his lawful attorney, to transact his affairs in his absence. All persons to whom I am indebted are desired to apply to him for payment; and those who are indebted to me are requested to make as speedy payments as possible, which will prevent further trouble.

(3) HENRY MARTIN, senior.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Westmoreland* a runaway negro slave who calls herself *Dinah*, and says she is the property of *Richard Fowke*, of *Stafford*; she is a small wench, and has had both her feet frostbitten. The owner is desired to come for her, and pay charges to.

(1) JAMES MUSE, gaoler.

FAUQUIER, *August* 16, 1774.

RUN away on the 3d of this inſtant (*Auguſt*) from my quarter, on *Carter's Run*, a negro wench named WINNEY; ſhe is about eighteen or twenty years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, of a yelloviſh complexion, had on when ſhe went away an oznabrig ſhift, petticoat, and jacket; ſhe alſo took with her a white dowlas jacket and petticoat, and a great variety of other clothes. She being an artful, ſubtle wench, I imagine will frequently change her dreſs. I do not recollect any particular mark ſhe has in her face, though I am told there is a lump upon the back of her neck, occaſioned by the cut of a ſwitch. About three years ago ſhe made an elopement, and got into *Maryland*, near *Port Tobacco*, where ſhe paſſed ſeveral months for a free woman, and went by the name of *Winney Redman*. Whoever will take up the ſaid wench, and deliver her to me, in *Fauquier* county, near the courthouſe, or to my overſeer, on *Carter's Run*, in the ſaid county, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, if taken up in the ſaid county, if in the adjacent counties FORTY SHILLINGS, if out of the colony FIVE POUNDS, beſides what the law allows, and all reaſonable charges paid.

3 JAMES SCOTT, junior.

FREDERICKSBURG, *Auguſt* 9, 1774.

A PERSON of the name of *William Foſter Croſby* having procured a recommendation to me, I lent him, the 19th of laſt month, my SINGLE CHAIR and a MARE to viſit captain *John Lee*, on *Rappahannock*, to whom he ſaid he was recommended, to return in four days at the moſt; but not hearing of him ſince, except that he had miſtaken his way, and got to *Richmond*, on *James* river, and colonel *William Fleming's*, in *Cumberland* county, I am obliged to take this method of recommending him to all honeſt men, as a profound knave. Such a flagrant act of injuſtice, accompanied with ſuch ingratitude to me, will no doubt engage every gentleman to endeavour to ſtrip him of the price of his villainy: But I will gladly pay FORTY SHILLINGS to have my mare and chair detained till I can ſend for them, or FIVE POUNDS to be delivered here. As the knave is young, *I had rather he ſhould turn from his wickedneſs and live!*

He is about twenty, of ſlim and genteel make, and fair complexion, rather paſe and foul ſkin, black hair, very long, and clubbed like a *macaroni!* He is exceeding vain, boaſts much of his learning, particularly of geography, and profeſſes teaching the claſſics, muſic, dancing, and fencing; he grins much when he laughs, which he often does at his own wit. His dreſs was ſhabby; I believe, one only coat, formerly a pale blue, or ſea green, the cuffs of which have been lately let down, and the original colour makes a remarkable ring round his arm. He paſſed on my friend, as from *New England*, and ſaid he intended to viſit *Virginia*, in his way to *Charleſtown*, *South Carolina*, in order from *New England* to ſee the country; expecting here ſome ſupplies he had ordered from *New England*.

I cannot recollect whether the mare has any brand or fleſh marks; ſhe is about 14 hands and a half high, half blooded, well made, rather round, a cheſnut bay, with a full long bob tail, and hog mane, very ſmall feet, and ſhod before, trots very nimbly, and remarkably low. The carriage of the chair is new, the ſprings and axletree are iron, the body is painted green, with the initials of my name on the back, in a double cypher, in blue letters, in a gilt ground; it has been new lined, and has now a carpet bottom; but I ſuſpect he will quit the chair for a ſaddle

He borrowed a SILVER WATCH, quite new, made by *Thomas Walker*, of *Frederickſburg*, who will, I preſume, give ſomething to recover it. tf JAMES MERCER.

To be SOLD, *the firſt day of* November *next.*

SUNDRY HOUSHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE. Six months credit will be allowed for all ſums above 5l. on giving a conditional bond, to carry intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid. Five *per cent.* diſcount for ready money will be agreed to. At the ſame time will be offered for ſale, the LOTS and HOUSES whereon I live, conveniently ſituated in *Frederickſburg*, for either ſtore, tavern, or private family, and are as valuable as any lots and houſes in the town of the ſame ſize. Alſo two lots, well incloſed with a ſtable 50 by 60 feet; and two lots, near the courthouſe, incloſed with a dwellinghouſe unfiniſhed, 50 feet ſquare, the fineſt ſituation in the town, and commands a fine view of both town and country. Likewiſe 15 acres of meadow ground, near the town, and under a good fence. Alſo 391 acres of land, near the center of this county, on 328 of which is a leaſe for ſix years, at a good rent; and 100 acres of land on *Eaſt North Eaſt Bridge*: For all, or either of which, may be had great bargains, both in price, and time of payment; or, in caſe the purchaſers chuſe it, and will give a price agreeable, they may *never pay*, upon paying the intereſt annually; for which the lands will be taken in part, as ſecurity. In caſe I do not ſell, I would willingly rent on reaſonable terms, for a year, or term of years.

3 BENJAMIN JOHNSTON.

WHEREAS I have lately purchaſed a tract of LAND, formerly the property of *Anthony Strother*, merchant, deceaſed, lying in *Culpeper* county, on the *Robinſon Fork*, and ſold by him to colonel *Philip Rootes*, of *King & Queen*, but I am informed it was conveyed by the honourable *John Tayloe*, eſquire, to Mr. *Roger Dixon*, deceaſed, any perſon who has any right in the ſaid tract of land are deſired to make it known immediately. (3) CHRISTOPHER DICKON.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on *Herring Bay*, in *Anne Arundel* county, *Maryland*, an indented ſervant man named HENRY REED, who profeſſes the coachmaker's buſineſs, is about 22 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, full face, dark hair, little or no beard, and very talkative; had on, and took with him, a white negro cotton jacket and waiſtcoat, trowſers of ditto, half worn, 2 oznabrig ſhirts, coarſe ſhoes, old hat, and a check handkerchief; but probably he may change his dreſs, as he went away with one *John White*, an indented ſervant. I underſtand they ſtopped at a plantation belonging to the earl of *Dunmore*, in *Berkeley* county, *Virginia*. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that I get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward. I imagine he has got in ſome coachmaker's ſhop in *Virginia*. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking him on board their veſſels.

3 ISAAC SIMMONS.

NEW YORK, *July* 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of *June* laſt paſt a certain JOSEPH THORP was entruſted with a conſiderable ſum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other ſuſpicious circumſtances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of *England*, about 6 feet high, ſwarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the ſmallpox, of a ſlender make, ſtoops as he walks, talks rather ſlow, and has ſome ſmall impediment in his ſpeech. He lived ſome time in *Boſton*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, aſſuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was alſo once in trade in *Newcaſtle*, *Virginia*, and has a brother ſettled there. It is believed he went on board captain *John F. Pruym*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue caſimir, and a dark brown cloth ſuit of clothes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid *Joſeph Thorp* in any of his majeſty's gaols on this continent ſhall be entitled to ten *per cent.* on the ſum recovered, and the above reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to *Cuſon* and *Seton* of *New York*, *Joſeph Wharton*, junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Chriſtie* of *Baltimore*, *James Gibſon* and company of *Virginia*, *John Bondfield* of *Quebec*, *Mellatiah Bourne*, or *John Rowe*, of *Boſton*. It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen this *Joſeph Thorp* ſince the 19th of *June* laſt paſt, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the moſt early intelligence thereof to any of the above perſons, or *Greenwood*, *Ritſon*, and *Marſh*, in *Norfolk*, or to Mr. *Robert Pleaſants* and company, at *Four Mile* creek, *Henrico* county; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing upwards of 3000 acres, in the county of *Richmond*, upon *Rappahannock* river, oppoſite to the ſeat of *Robert Beverley*, eſquire, extending more than 2 miles upon the river; the land is extremely well timbered, a great part of it lies well, and is equal to any in that part of the country. There are alſo, beſide the quantity of dry land above mentioned, between 4 and 500 acres of valuable marſh, which may eaſily be reclaimed; a large water courſe running through the greateſt part of the tract affords a conſiderable quantity of rich, valuable meadow land, and a good mill ſeat. There are alſo ſeveral delightful ſituations for a gentleman's ſeat, commanding extenſive proſpects up and down the river, where the greateſt plenty of fiſh and fowl are to be had. A part of the tract is in poſſeſſion of ſeveral tenants at will, ſome of whom pay from 20l to 25l. annual rent for 100 acres. It will be ſold (and may be entered upon next Chriſtmas) either together, or in parcels, by private bargain, at any time before the 10th of *October*, and if not diſpoſed of before that time (of which notice ſhall be publiſhed in this gazette) it will then be offered for public ſale, upon the premiſes, on the 3d *Monday* in *November*. Twelve or 13 months credit will be allowed, upon giving bond, with good ſecurity; to bear intereſt from the 25th of *December*, if the purchaſe money is not paid agreeable to the contract. The terms will be made known to thoſe who incline to purchaſe privately, and the lands ſhewn, if required, and an undoubted title made, by the ſubſcriber, living in *Weſtmoreland* county.

10 c 10 *oct.* WILLIAM BERNARD.

DUMFRIES, *July* 28, 1774.

THE DUMFRIES JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of 100 GUINEAS is to be run for on *Tueſday* the 15th of *November* next, which is fixed on for the 1ſt day of the *Dumfries* races for this year. No perſon will be allowed to ſtart a horſe, mare, or gelding, for this purſe, but an actual member of the club. There will be a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE run for the ſecond day, and another the third day, of the races. The particulars with regard to them will be advertiſed hereafter. A premium of five GUINEAS will be given to the perſon or perſons that brings the largeſt and fatteſt bullock to this market the *Saturday* before the races; a premium of three GUINEAS to the perſon or perſons that brings the ſix largeſt and fatteſt muttons; and a premium to the perſon or perſons that brings the two largeſt and fatteſt veals.

4 RICHARD GRARAM, SECRETARY.

FOR SALE,

TWO thouſand ACRES of exceeding fine LAND for tobacco, wheat, or *Indian* corn, lying on both ſides of *Bull Run*, in *Loudoun* and *Prince William*, about 300 acres of which are rich low ground and meadow land. It lies within four miles of two merchant mills, and about ten miles of two other merchant mills in *Loudoun*; thirty miles from *Colcheſter*, *Alexandria*, and *Dumfries*. If any perſon or perſons incline to purchaſe the whole, or any part of the ſaid lands, they may be ſhewn them, and know the terms, by applying to captain *Francis Peyton*, in *Loudoun* county, who has full power to treat for the ſame, or to the ſubſcriber. It is laid off in lots of two, three, and four hundred acres, with an equal quantity of low ground and meadow land to each lot.

(1 m tf) ROBERT BURWELL.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Amherſt*, the 10th of *July*, a mulatto woman ſlave named SALL, though commonly goes by the name of SALLY GREY; ſhe is of the middle ſize, well ſhaped, *Virginia* born, about 25 years old, and had on a brown linen jacket and petticoat; I cannot learn that ſhe carried any other clothes with her. She is of a nnmerous family of mulattoes, and formerly belonged to a gentleman of the name of *Howard*, in *York* county, from whence I purchaſed her a few years ago, and where probably ſhe may attempt to go again, or perhaps into *Cumberland* or *Amelia*, where, I am informed, many of her kindred live. I ſhall eſteem it as a particular favour of thoſe gentlemen who have of her relations in their poſſeſſion to have her apprehended, ſhould ſhe be lurking about their plantations; and I will give a handſome reward, beſides what the law allows, to any perſon who ſhall deliver her to me. 6 GABRIEL PENN.

TO BE SOLD,

THE noted and well accuſtomed TAVERN, at preſent occupied by the ſubſcriber, lying in *James City* county, about 15 miles from *Williamſburg*, on the main road leading to *New Kent* courthouſe and *Ruſſin's* ferry, with 500 acres of LAND in good order for cropping, and 6 fields under good fence. The terms of payment will be made eaſy by the ſubſcriber. THOMAS DONCASTLE.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both ſides of Contrary River, in Louiſa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has ſufficient houſes for overſeers and negroes; the other is improved with all neceſſary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houſes being finiſhed in the beſt manner. This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Frederickſburg, and 43 of Page's warehouſe; there are at leaſt 400 acres of low grounds, of the beſt ſoil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Maſſey, and John Lain, are now in poſſeſſion of the plantations, who will ſhew the land to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and Major Thomas Johnſon will agree with them for the price. The above tract is eſteemed the moſt valuable in Louiſa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and ſituated in the beſt range for ſtock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

RUN away, from Neabſco furnace, the 16th of March, a light coloured mulatto man named BILLY, or WILL, the property of the honourable John Tayloe, eſquire. When I tell the public that he is the ſame boy who for many years uſed to wait on me, in my travels through this and the neighbouring province, and by his pertneſs, or rather impudence, was well known to all my acquaintances, there is the leſs occaſion for a particular deſcription of him. However, as he is now grown to the ſize of a man, and has not attended me for ſome time paſt, I think it not amiſs to ſay that he is a very likely young fellow, about 20 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, ſtout and ſtrong made, has a remarkable ſwing in his walk, but is much more ſo by a ſurpriſing knack he has of gaining the good graces of almoſt every body who will liſten to his bewitching and deceitful tongue, which ſeldom or ever ſpeaks the truth. He has a ſmall ſcar on the right ſide of his forehead, and the little finger of his right hand is quite ſtraight by a hurt he got when a child. Had on, when he went away, a blue fearnought jacket, and an under one of green baize, cotton breeches, oznabrig ſhirt, mixed blue ſale ſtockings, country made ſhoes, and yellow buckles. From his ingenuity, he is capable of doing almoſt any ſort of buſineſs, and for ſome years paſt, has been chiefly employed as a founder, a ſtone maſon, and a miller, as occaſion required; one of which trades, I imagine, he will, in the character of a free man, profeſs. I have ſome reaſon to ſuſpect his travelling towards James river, under the pretence of being ſent by me on buſineſs. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow, and brings him to me, or to his maſter, the honourable John Tayloe, at Mountairy, or ſecure him ſo as to be had again, ſhall have treble what the law allows, and all reaſonable charges paid. tf

THOMAS LAWSON.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT twelve thouſand acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in Amherſt county, whereon are ſeveral plantations and improvements ſufficient to work forty or fifty hands. There is on this land for ſale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately bult, with a ſtone dam and a pair of good COLOGNE MILL-STONES, which mill has for two years paſt got upwards of 100 barrels of toll corn, and is ſituated on a never failing ſtream. The land will be ſhewn by William Womack, who lives at one of the plantations, and the prices of the land made known by him. One or two years credit will be allowed, intereſt being paid for the ſecond year, and alſo for the firſt, if the money is not paid agreeable to contract. The land is to be laid off and ſurveyed by Colonel William Cabell, at the expence of the purchaſer. Deeds will be made, upon bond and approved ſecurity being given, either to Call, William Cabell, or the ſubſcriber. Six per cent. diſcount will be allowed for ready money, or good merchants notes. If any perſon would chuſe to exchange lands in the lower part of the country, on or near ſome navigable river, that are good, it is more than probable we ſhould agree.

CARTER BRAXTON.

FOR SALE,

FIVE hundred acres of land, lying on Deep Creek, in Louiſa, about 45 miles of Richmond town, and is exceeding good land, well watered by Deep Creek, and a large branch thereof, which runs through the middle of the land, and affords a large quantity of rich meadow ground. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may ſee the land, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living near it. tf 1* GEORGE MERIWETHER.

To be SOLD, at public auction, at Weſtmoreland courthouſe, on Tueſday the 27th day of September, being Weſtmoreland court day,

TWENTY very likely VIRGINIA born SLAVES. Credit will be allowed until the 10th of November following, on giving bond and good ſecurity. The bonds to bear intereſt from the date, if not punctually diſcharged.

tdf RICHARD PARKER.

TO BE RENTED,

FROM YEAR TO YEAR, OR FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

BELVOIR,

THE beautiful ſeat of the honourable George William Fairfax, eſquire, lying upon Potowmack river, in Fairfax county, about 14 miles below Alexandria. The manſion houſe is of brick, two ſtory high, with four convenient rooms and a large paſſage upon the lower floor, five rooms and a paſſage on the ſecond, and a ſervants hall and cellars below; convenient offices, ſtables, and coach houſe, adjoining, as alſo a large and well furniſhed garden, ſtored with great variety of valuable fruits, in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which theſe improvements are, and which contains near 2000 acres (ſurrounded, in a manner, by navigable water) are ſeveral valuable fiſheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be let altogether, or ſeparately, as ſhall be found moſt convenient. The terms may be known of Colonel Waſhington, who lives near the premiſes, or of me, in Berkeley county,

tf FRANCIS WILLIS, junior.

NORFOLK, April 21, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of veſſels will be wanted this ſummer to bring about 6000 tons of ſtone from Mr. Brooke's quarry, on Rappahannock, and land the ſame on Cape Henry, for the lighthouſe. Any perſon inclinable to engage in ſuch work are deſired to treat with Matthew Phripp, Paul Loyall, and Thomas Newton, junior, eſquires. The directors of the lighthouſe will alſo be glad to purchaſe one or two flat bottomed veſſels from 80 to 120 tons burthen.

tf BASSETT MOSELEY.

For SALE,

A TRACT of land, on Charles river, York county, containing about 600 acres, part of which is marſh, that may be drained with very little expence. The ſituation of this place is very convenient for a family, as it lies upon a river that abounds with oyſters and fine fiſh, particularly ſheepſheads; it is within 200 yards of a mill, and 2 miles of the church. My reaſon for ſelling it is, my having bought a tract of land more convenient to me. Whoever inclines to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, in York town.

THOMAS NELSON, junior.

WANTED for the lighthouſe directors eight ſecond-hand ANCHORS, nearly a thouſand weight each. Any perſon having ſuch for ſale are deſired to make their terms known to the ſubſcriber in Norfolk.

t. f. BASSETT MOSELEY.

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above ſix years, with all neceſſary houſes, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the ſoil of which is ſo good that it will bring large tobacco for five or ſix years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thouſand pounds of tobacco per ſhare. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for ſtock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each ſide of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Peterſburg by water, and laſt month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Peterſburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be ſoon cleared, and then the expence of ſending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will ſee, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raiſing wheat in theſe parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Alſo another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouſe, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winſton. On this land is a ſmall plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price ſo low, that I am convinced any perſon who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not heſitate to give the price I ſhall aſk. Neither of theſe tracts are under any incumbrance whatſoever. A reaſonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.

YORK town, June 9, 1773.

THE ſubſcribers being very ſolicitous to comply with the will of their teſtator, the late Honourable William Nelſon, deſire that all perſons who were indebted to him will endeavour to make as ſpeedy payments as poſſible. Thoſe who have accounts open on his books, and who cannot immediately diſcharge the balances, are deſired to give their bonds. This requeſt is the more neceſſary, as moſt of the legacies bequeathed by the teſtator are to be paid in ſterling money, and he has directed that his younger ſons fortunes ſhall be placed out at intereſt upon undoubted ſecurities, ſo ſoon as it can be done. Thoſe who have any demands are deſired to make them immediately known.

THOMAS NELSON, | HUGH NELSON,
THOMAS NELSON, jun. | RO. C. NICHOLAS.